"Why?"

"Because contained Ann Arbor cars."

"I didn't) jow it contained Ann Arbor cars."

"I didn't) jow it contained Ann Arbor cars."

These uni Aislactory questions and answers were kept up for about 15 minutes more, the witness growing every minute more resiless, and sometimes refusing to answer. Finally, Mr. Potter pinned him down and insisted on an answer to the question: "What was your ground for objections to handling Ann Arbor freight."

Squirming uneasily in his chair for a few minutes Clark finally blurted out, with his voice trembling:

subdued exclamations. Suddenly an adventurous man in the rear clapped his hands once and immediately there was an outburst of applause that lasted for more than half a minute. The Judge's face clouded and he thundered out:

"Gentlemen this is a court of justice. You are permitted to come here and listen to the testimony in this case. Whatever your feelings may be you have no right to express either approval or disapproval. The first man making a disturbance will be ejected from the court room."

LAWYER HARPER'S VIEWS.

The Counsel of the Firemen on Judge Ricks's

Doings,

TERRE HAUTE, March 22.-Thomas W. Harper. general counsel for the Brotherhood of Loco-

motive Firemen, who has been requested by Grand Master Sargent to fight Judge Ricks's

opinion at Toledo, furnishes the following

Six men belonging to the Firemen's Brother-

hood quit their engines rather than handle

ears of the boycotted road. Judge Ricks cited

them to appear to show cause why they did not continue in the service of the road. There is

not a case on record where a private citizen

ploy. If it could, these men might never quit the road, but would always be compelled to be firemen. The order of Judge Ricks requiring the Grand Masters of the firemen and engineers to suspend the part of the bylaws relating to strikes can have ne effect, because that clause was adopted by Grand Ledges and are alike binding on the Grand Masters and members, and the Grand Masters and members, and to order it suspended than the humblest member of the order. They would have no more right to suspend a law of their order than the foremen would have to suspend a law of the State.

right to suspend a law of their order than the covernor would have to suspend a law of the State.

"As for the action for \$30,000 damages against the grand officers for authorizing this strike, there is no law whereby a man can become liable by advising a man to quit work in order to get higher wages. If the railroad companies can combine, as they do, and decrease the price of labor, and labor can't combine to obtain increased pay for the fruits of their toll, then the American laborer will, by degree of the Federal Court, soon be in a condition like the serfs of Bussia.

"I insist that Federal Judges should be elected by the people and be responsible to the people, and not appointed for life and responsible to nobody. There is no way of getting rid of Federal udges except by impeachment.

"The engineers have retained Frank Hurd to defend them, and I will represent the firemen. I will leave for Toledo on Friday. The case will come up on Saturday."

Sargent Doesn't Propose to Get Into Trouble

TERRE HAUTE, March 22.-Grand Master

Sargent said to-night that he did not expect to be drawn into the boycott court proceedings

be drawn into the beycott court proceedings at Toledo, for the simple reason that at no time did he order a beycott strike. He will probably go to Toledo to watch the proceeding against Chief Arthur, who did, under the engineers' constitution, in effect order a boycott strike. Much that is being quoted as representing the position of the Brotherhood of Firemen is unauthorized, and expressis extreme views such as are not held by Mr. Sargent.

Ninth Avenue Hallroad Extension.

New Corporations,

ALBANY, March 22.—These companies were

Signed by the Governor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALBANY, March 22.-The Ninth Avenue Rail-

"The order of Judge Ricks is unprecedented.

THE PERSONAL REGISTRATION BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. O'Sallivan Describes Some of the France It Will Stop in the Rural Districts-The World's Fair Appropriation Bill Also Passed-Another Ineffectual Attempt to Get the Bill Increasing the Salaries of New York Polleemen Out of Committee,

ALBANY, March 22.-The Assembly passed to-day by a party vote the Personal Registra-tion bill, the most important political measure of the session. The bill was amended in the committee so as to be acceptable to the Democratic Assemblymen from rural counties, who were opposed to it in its original form. It was amended in the Judiciary Committee, reported to-day, and restored to its place on the calendar. The amendments changed the scope of the bill by making personal registration un-necessary in the country districts for voters who were registered last year. The bill as passed makes personal registration compulsory in all the cities and incorporated villages of the State. Elsewhere in the State new voters, to get their names or the registry list, must appear in person before the Registration Board. Voters who were or last year's list will be carried along this year. Under the old law voters in the country did not have to register in person. Any one could put on the list what names he chose. In the cities personal registration was always re-

Several of the Republicans made speeches attacking the '. They said that its object was to distrate Benedictan voters and to make the State purely Democratic. They said that to make men register in person would cause a considerable falling off in the vote, and as the majority of the voters were lie publicans, the falling off would mean a net Republican loss.

Col. Quigley said that there was no reason

why there should be one registration law in the Democratic cities and another registration law in the Republican rural districts. The election laws should be uniform in all respects throughout the State. A citizen of the State of New York should have equal facilities to vote, irrespective of the place of his residence. The discrimination was made by the Republicans for partisan ends, and the present bill was only to wipe out this discrimina-

Mr. O'Sullivan said that the Republicans use the present lax registration law in the country districts to stuff the registration lists and to run in fraudulent votes from Vermont, Canada, and Pennsylvania. They control the Election Boards, and the Democrats are unable Election Boards, and the Democrats are unable to stop them. He told of an experience of a friend of his in Plattsburgh, who was mistaken for a Republican leader in Clinton county, and of a conversation his friend had with a man who was in the business of importing voters from Vermont in beats across Lake Champiain to vote the Republican ticket in Plattsburgh. Their names were put on the registration lists by the Republican local leaders, and the men came over in boat loads, receiving \$10 apiece for their trouble. The particular contract disclosed to Mr. O'Sullivan used to live in Vermont, where he was once the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was is imiliar with the traffic conducted by the Republican managers. He knew of one case where ten voters from Benningion, Vi., went to Hoosick, in Rensselaer county, and voted five times apiece on names which had been put on the registry list by the Republicans.

"The Republicans want the rural districts excepted from the provisions of the law to prevent frandulent registration and voting," said Mr. O'Sullivan. "They incessantly talk of their love for the farmer, and they want him excepted from laws applying to the cities. I suppose that if the decalogue were to come before this Legislature for enactment the Republican leaders would offer an amendment that it should apply only to the cities of the bate and not to any county where there is a Republican leaders would offer an amendment that it should apply only to the cities of the bate and not to any county where there is a Republican majority."

The bill was then passed by a party vote. Seventr-three Democrates to fitty-two Republicans. Mr. McManus, who was absent, was the only Democrat who did not vote for it.

The covernor sent to the Assembly a veto of the first Assembly passed the Farquiar bill to extend the term of office of Supervisors, Town Olerks, and Commissioners of Highways from one to two years. The object of this bill is to my the subject of the salaries of New York policemen. Col. Webste to stop them. He told of an experience of a friend of his in Plattsburgh, who was mistaken

The bill appropriating an additional \$300,000 for the World's Fair Commission passed the Assembly. The Assembly did not like the bill but so much of the first appropriation of \$300,000 had been wasted that the World's Fair Commission say that they will have to have more money or the State building in Chicago will not be finished.

Mr. Drypolcher said that the Commission last year asked for all the money they wanted, and that they said that they could get along with even less money than was appropriated for them if necessary, and now they want as much more money as they asked for last year. He thought the appropriation had been wasted and that no more money should be appropriated for the present Commission.

Col. Quigley said that the appropriation was necessary to have New York State eclipse the other States in its exhibits.

Col. Webster said that he did not think the expenditures were extravagant. Champagne

Col. Webster said that he did not think the expenditures were extravagant. Champagne was none too good for the guests of the State of New York. If he knew of any more costing and precious beverage he should favor furnishing it to distinguished men from other states who accepted the hospitally of New York. Fault had been found that the women Commissioners had bought 515 silver badges. He thought that they were entitled to badges of pure gold.

States who accepted the hospitality of New York. Fault had been found that the women Commissioners had bought \$15 silver hadges, He thought that they were entitled to badges of pure gold.

Mr. liyder said that he did not believe in spending the people's money for fairs or circuses or ladges or champagne. It was undemocratic, and the authorizing of such an expenditure was setting a land precedent, which would return in other matters and be a cause of much wassed the remark of Carlotia Associations from taxation passed the Senate after a good deal of delate. Senator O'Connor said that he was opposed to the exemption of so much property from taxation. He believed the Legislature should discourage the bickerings of rival religious denominations, who were trying to get all the money they could from the State. The church and state should the kept apart, and the State should not aid the Church in any shape. Senator Roesch said that the State indigence for its or retrace its stope in exempting church and religious property from taxation. The only other thing to do would be to tax all property alike with no exemptions of any nature whatsoever.

The Senate passed the bills to permit New York city to turn Castle Garden into a public aquarium, the block index bill, and the bill to compel frusts which sell on rehales to deposit their moneys under State supervision.

The Assembly reported the bills to permit the saie of flowers within stoop lines, for \$35,000 for the north extension of the Museum of Art, to permit the Fire Reard to exempt hotels from the fire laws, for new building sites for fire-engine houses in New York city, for the inspection of theatres, and to permit the Tilden trust to use firm and permit and permit and appropriation of \$100,000 for the Twelfth ward park in Frooklyn, to put the Department of Locks in Brooklyn, to put the Department of Locks in Brooklyn to 2,100 for the Fire Brante reported the Board of Paras in New York under the committee on Elections has accumulated and of fix the precent of the Sta

baking powder to print an analysis of the con-stituents of their powder on the outside of ARTHUR OBEYS THE COURT.

attines of their powder on the outside of etery package.

The Assembly held a special session this evening to act on bills on the order of third reading. It passed the bills to create a Vice-president in the Department of Parks of New York and to make two Commissioners a quorum to audit bills; to permit the Niagara Tunnel Company to outld a bridge over the Niagara Tunnel Company to outld a bridge over the Niagara Tunnel Company to outld a bridge over the Niagara Liver; for the erection of a statue to Hendrik Hudson; for a probationary period of six months for Brooklyn; policemen; for sixteen additional detective acreeants in Brooklyn; to incorporate the Troy and Green Island Bridge Company; to prevent the use of butterine and oleomargarine in the State institutions, and to authorize the Eact River Bridge Company to lay rall-road tracks over the new Williamsburgh Bridge.

The Assembly defeated the bill to restore imprisonment for debt in some cases.

The bill to establish a State Board of Under-

The Assembly defeated the bill to restore imprisonment for delt in some cases.

The bill to establish a State Board of Undertakers was passed by a vote of 75 to 22. It provides for an examination and a \$25 admission fee for new undertakers. William Ryder said it created an undertakers' trust. Mr. Pierson said all the undertakers' trust. Mr. Pierson said all the undertakers favored ft. but the bill would make it cost more to die. Mr. Ryder introduced, and the Assembly at once adopted, a series of resolutions protesting against the making of a treaty with Russia which should permit the extradition of political criminals.

THE GREATER NEW YORK BILL. It is Still in Committee, but May Be Reported

ALBANY, March 22.-Only Senators Brown McCarty, and Nichols of the Senate Cities Committee could be collected for action on the Greater New York bill this afternoon. Yesterday's vote on reporting the bill was a tie, so the bill still remained in the committee. Today there was no quorum, and the bill is yet in committee. Senator Coggeshall was out of were otherwise engaged. By reason of Senator Hagan's death the committee is one short and Chairman Brown said that unless Senator Cunningham appeared soon and was assigned to Senator Hagan's committee places he would ask that another Senator be appointed on the Senate Citles Committee.

While the three Senators were waiting for a

quorum. Senator Aspinall, who introduced the bill, came in to ask for a report on it. Senator Brown assured him that so far as reporting the bill was concerned he was with him, but could not order the bill out until a quorun

the bill was concerned he was with him, but could not order the bill out until a quorum had voted on it. Senator Brown said that he would not commit himself as to what his action on the bill would be when it reached the Senate, nor how he would vote when it was before the people. He was, however, determined that his committee should not have the discredit of having smothered so important a measure. Senator Nichois also said that he was opposed to smothering the bill.

Senator McCarty declined to say more than that he desired to wait until the committee had a larger number present, as he desired to discuss certain provisions of the bill before it was reported and to offer some amendments. He suggested that the bill be laid aside by the committee till next Tuesday, when a full attendance of the members would be obtained.

Senator Aspinali said he wanted his bill reported as soon as possible, and that if he waited till Tuesday it would be the last of next week before he could get a motion to discharge the committee before the Senate. He did not ask for a favoracle or alverse report, but simply that it be reported for the consideration of the Senate.

After some further conversation it was decided that Benator Aspinall should give notice that he would at some future time move to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill, and that he should then let the bill lie till next Tuesday. If the committee did not agree to report it then, he should, on the Wednesday night following, move to discharge the committee. Senator Hown as Chairman agreed not to consider this an act of discourters, and as Senator McCarty was agreeable the Greater New York bill was again laid aside.

BROOKLYN ASKS FOR RELIEF. A New Bill Before the Assembly to Prohibit Steam Traffe on Atlantic Avenue.

ALBANY, March 22.-There was a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Railroads this afternoon on Mr. Byrne's bill to depress the steam railroad tracks on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Byrne said that the bill had

A hearing had been demanded a number of times, but it had been adjourned time after time in the hopes of getting an agreement between the city officials and the railroad companies as to depressing the tracks. It was apparent now that no agreement would be had, and therefore he wished to introduce a substitute providing that Atlantic avenue

shall not be used for steam railroad traffic.
There was some discussion as to the reception of the substitute, Chairman Townsend tion of the substitute. Chairman Townsend claiming that it contained an entirely new proposition. It was finally decided to hear those who were present on the proposed bill.

Mr. W. J. Kelly, representing the Long Island Bailrond, said that Atlantic avenue, as now used by the railroads, was the only means of communication between Brooklyn and the adjacent country. The substitute bill had been introduced without notice of any kind.

The interest of the railroads was not to be compared with that of the city of Brooklyn.

The interest of the railroads was not to be compared with that of the city of Brooklyn. Many interests were not opposed to the depression of the tracks, but virtually no interest demanded the proposition to put Brooklyn back twenty years.

Mr. Neison J. Gates said that he did not believe 5.000 people would object to the removal of steam power from Atlantic avenue. The road did not give a natural terminus, and it was but very little used. It cut through some of the leading streets of the city.

Mr. Kugene G. Blackford said that he represented a large number of taxpayers who favor this bill. The railroad was a menace to life and limb.

Assemblyman Durack said this might seem a drastic measure, but it was necessary to give relief to Brooklyn.

Messra. Manson Treadwell. Edwin H. Crompton, Henry S. Hayes, and A. B. Blanchard also favored the bill, saying that the presence of steam railroads on the avenue ruined one of the finest thoroughfares and greatly depreciated property in the neighborhood.

Mr. W. J. Belly said that the advocates of the measure admitted that it was virtual confiscation, but he would not consider this view of it, but mere y view it from the point of expediency, it was said that this road ran to no place and from nowhere, but last year there were carried 3,333,000 people and more than 100,000 tons of freight, and there had been only two fatal accidents.

The companies had offered to depress the tracks, but now came up this new proposition to take steam power entirely off the avenue. He asked the committee to consult the Mayor and the city officials before they reported this bill.

It was decided by the committee to give a further hearing next Wednesday.

It was decided by the committee to give a further hearing next Wednesday.

THE ANTI-CONSPIRACY LAW.

Representatives of Labor Organizations

Plend for Its Enactment. ALBANY, March 22,-The Assembly Codes Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on the Anti-Conspiracy bill introduced by Assemblyman Bender. The first speaker was Mr. Samuel Fleischman, representing the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York, He said that every other State in the Union held conspiracy to be unlawful, and it would be a very unwise step for New York to enact

this law.
Mr. C. H. Bissell of Rochester represented the Street Railway Association of New York.

Mr. C. H. Bissell of Rochester represented the Street Railway Association of New York. He asserted that the effect of the bill would be to legalize the threat of any man to injure the character of any one. The conspiracy law was as much in the interest of the laboring man as of the manufacturer, for in Rochester twenty coal dealers had been indicted for a conspiracy to raise the price of coal.

Mr. Samuel Gompers said that he appeared as one of the detestable agitators, but not without backing, as he represented 650,000 more than the contestable agitators and 180,000 in the binte of New York. He said that the manufacturers kept a black list, and he instanced cases in which men had been discharged for no other reason than that they had worked for certain itrus and had quit work. All the laboring men asked was the fullest liberty to secure freedom of contract, an idea much taiged about new, but not developed into an actual fact. Those who were best informed in the needs of the laboring people were earnestly in favor of this hill.

Mr. John Phillips, Fresident of the State Trades Assembly, said that he had known men who were increally collecting money for the families of strikers to be arrested under the present conspiracy; law. Under the present law men could not stand in front of the places from which they had been discharged, or which they had left during a strike, and quietly and pencefully ask men not to take their places. Nor could they send a circular to their friends detailing the indignities to which they had been discharged, or which they had been subjected without danger of arrest for conspiracy.

Mr. James Franklin. representing the kellshts of labor Assemblies, and Mr. Douglass Pratt. representing the State Federation of Labor, also appeared in favor of the bil

Mental exhaustion or brain fatigue

and he didn't see why he should be called on for that purpose. Berdeen handed him a copy of Judge Elcks's order, and the engineer rand it.

Case came to the door, and he said he would be back in a few minutes. They went out and talked a short time. Rutger then came back, took his engine out and backed in front of the train. The conductor came un, and Butger asked him what he had. The conductor said forty-eight cars, the first seven being Alexis cars.

(Continued from First Page)

asked him what he bad. The conductor said forty-eight cars, the first seven being Alexis cars.

"Well, I quit right hore," replied Rutger.

Mr. Southard wanted to know what Alexis cars were, and it was explained that Alexis was ajunction where cars for the Ann Arbor from the Lake Shore were transferred. The engineer then was asked if the Ann Arbor cars were taken out of the yard by a switch engine if he would handle them, and he said that he would.

Fireman James said that he felt the same as his engineer did. They brought the engine back and put if in the round house. Engineer Conley and Fireman Westlake were then called. Conley asked what there was in the train, and then refused to take the Ann Arbor, and brought his engine back. Westlake was willing to go, however.

On cross-examination Mr. Berdeen said that Engineer Clark's first words, so far as he heard, were: I have quit the service of the company." The train was not flutgers's regular run, and the train was about 300 feet from the switch lending to the main track. The men who were called had been doing about eleven hours' switching work.

The order issued by the Court was shown to Rutgers after he had resigned from the company's service. Mr. Herdeen said the men were pathonee a month for the work they had done by the mile.

Mr. Potter then read the bulletin which was posted on the roundhouse board. It was a statement that the subjoined order had been issued by the court and that it applied to all employees.

Assistant Superintendent C. A. Sheldon was all the was then in charge of the Lake "I have no way of believing." broke in the winess.

"Didn't you act on the b.
"I might have believe ... e to be delivered to the Ann A."
"Did you not un ... they were to be delivered to the Ann A."
"Did you guli before or after you saw the Alexis cars."
"I have alreat stated that I quit when I saw the cars.
"Then you wouldn't have quit if the Alexis cars hadn't been on the train."
"That's a hard question to answer."
"Why is it hard to answer?"
"The witness had no reply for this query and Mr. Potter proceeded:
"Isn't it rue that you didn't resolve to quit until you saw the cars."
"As I said in the affidavit, I saw the cars and quit."
"This answer did not satisfy the attorney, and after a long pause the question was re-read. Then the witness said.
"In regard to the Alexis cars I don't know whether they were Ann Arbor cars." adding in a wearled way. "I quit when I saw the cars, and that's nil there is to it."
"Why did you quit when I saw the Ann Arbor cars."
"I considered it my privilege as a citizen."
"What had seeing the cars to do with your rights as a citizen?"
"I couldn't evey orders of the Lake Shore and keep my is."
"Why could you?"
"Because of hondon't do what they wanted me to, I coy 'n't puil that train."
"Because contained ann Arbor cars."
"I didn't jow it contained ann Arbor cars."
"I didn't jow it contained ann Arbor cars."

Mr. Fotter then read the bulletin which was nosted on the roundhouse board. It was a statement that the subjoined order had been issued by the court and that it applied to all employees.

Assistant Superintendent C. A. Sheldon, was called. He was then in charge of the Lake Shore at this point, and fuid how he had received the printed copies of the order issued by the Court and had them posted. He gave the circumstance of the men quitting work, showing much the same state of affairs as the testimothy of Mr. Bierdeen.

In thecross-examination Mr. Southard asked him why he showed the men the copies of Jugde Ricke's order after they had said they had not appeared to be in need of such information before. He was asked why he read it to them then, and not before then, when they were in a position to hear.

"So as to give them a chance to reconsider," Mr. Sheldon replied.

"Reconsider what?" Mr. Hurd asked.

"Their resignations."

The answer causail a general smile, because it compelled. Mr. Sheldon to admit just what the defence seemed to be wanting him to, that the men were not in the service of the company at the time the notice was served upon them. Conductor Albright was called and he told about the make-up of the train.

In the cross-examination of Round House Night Foreman Mosler Mr. Southard attempted to bring out the iset that the light at the round house where the bulletin board was hung was not sufficiently bright to allow anything on the board to be read without a lamp or lantern. Acting General and Master J. F. Moore was placed on the stand next. He told of the conversation that had passed between Superintendent Sheldon and the men. His testimony was in substance the same as Mr. Sheldon's.

S. Hand, Lake Shore Spperintendent at Detroit testified that he had telegraphed concerning the cars in ouestion, and had received an answer saying: "Jim Lennon would quit rather than take Ann Arbor cars was resonanced in the hold of the conversable of the lake Shore, on taking the stand said that the first he knew of t

and if it was violated it would be a serious matter and some one would be held responsible.

"I received, March 16, a telegram from J. W. Watson, stating that all honorable means to effect a settlement in the Ann Arbor matter had falled, and that the laws of the Brotherhood would be carried out. I asked him if our enrineers would refuse to handle Ann Arbor husiness. He said that was the idea."

Jasper W. Watson, the engineer who had communicated to the officials of the Lake Shore the intention of the men, was next called. "Are you on some committee relating to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers?"

"Yes; the general Committee of Adjustment."

"By what authority did you address to the Lake Shore officials certain telegrams?"

"Is the authority vested in me by the action of the engineers of the road."

"Is there any rule governing your action?"

"Yes."

"Produce it."

nota case on record where a private citizen has been compelled by mandamus to continue in any employment. Mandamus will lie against a public officer to compel him to perform a duly imposed upon him by law. But the law does not require private citizens to continue in any avocation. Suppose the proprietor of a newspaper should determine hot to issue a paper to-morrow morning. There is no power to compel him by mandate to continue to publish the paper. Suppose Judge kieks should decide to resign his office and quit the bench, what power could compel him to stay there?

"If any of these men had violated any contract they had with the company to do this work, the company would have an action against them for damages, but the company could not compel them to remain in its employ. If it could, these men might never quit the road, but would always by compelled to

of the engineers of the road."

"Is there any rule governing your action?"

"You."

"I haven't it."

"I haven't it."

"I haven't it."

"I haven't it."

"Then bring it here this afternoon."

"You send the message wherein it was stated that the laws of the Brotherhood would be carried out?"

"Yes."

"What was this law?"

"I don't recollect."

"What was the substance of the law you had in mind?"

"Oh, that the men could do as they pleased as individuals."

"Strange that a Brotherhood should enact laws to allow men to do as they pleased."

Here Mr. Hurd stated that the result had been filed with the clerk by Mr. Arthur.

"I did not know that," said Mr. Potter.

"Send for it."

Before the rule was produced the Lake Shore attorneys get Mr. Watson to say that the rule he had in mind was to the effect that engineers must not handle the freight of any road where the Brotherhood men were on strike.

The remainder of the Lake Shore's testimony was unimportant.

The defence began with presenting the affidavits of the men arrested for contempt. Supplementary evidence was given orally. Engineer Clark, who is an invalid, and unit for duty on the road, was first called.

He merely said that he had seen nothing of the court's orders until after he had quit the company. The cross-examination developed the story of his being called for duty on March 17, up to the point of his getting ready to start out. He said:

"The conductor came along and handed me a clearance card. I told him I didn't need it, as I had quit. I then walked up to the round house and resigned my position."

"Have you related matters in the order as they cecurred?"

"Did you know the contents of the order read by the foreman when you quit."

"Have you related matters in the order as they occurred?"
"The you know the contents of the order read by the foreman when you quit."
"I did not. The fact of the matter is I don't know what it is to-day."
"They you ever refuse to handle Ann Arbor freight?"
"No, sir, never. Futhermore, I didn't know there was any Ann Arbor freight on the train. I never can tell what freight there is on board when I start out."
"Had you been advised or instructed by any one to quit, talked with any one on the subject, or entered into any plan or arrangement to resign?"
"No, sir, I quit of my own free will."
"What did you do when your attention was called to the order of Judge Ricks by the foreman?"
"My attention was not called to it."
"Did you see the order?"
"No, sir. He took the order out of an envelope and read some part of it when he was standing in front of me. I cannot recollect anything about the contents, and I saw only the back of the paper."

Pld you see the cars marked Alexis?"
"Yes, but I didn't know they were Ann Arbor cars."
"Did not you believe that they were Ann road Company of New York city has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of extension of its route from the junction of Ameterdam avenue and West 125th street along West 125th street Loand along the Boulevard, to West 130th street, to Twelfth avenue, to Manhattan street, to the Fort Lee Ferry,

Cara. Did not you believe that they were Ann Arbor cars?"
Believing and knowing are two different things."
Did not you act on that belief in quitting

"Did not you act on that belief in quitting work?"
"I didn't believe anything."
"Did not it occur to you that they were Ann Arbor care? What conclusion did you come to? Didn't you believe they were to be delivered to the Ann Arbor?"
"They might have been delivered to the C. J. and M.. as other cars marked Alexis ara."
"The witness was proving the most stubborn yet called, but Mr. Potter was determined to corner and force him to answer. The question was re-read, but the witness sat as allent as a mummy. After waiting patiently for several minutes, Mr. Potter called upon him again, and finally the Judge said to him severely." You must answer the question, Mr. Clark."

again, and linking the sudge state of the question, Mr. Clark."

Then the question was read once more and another pause followed, again broken by the Judge commanding the witness to answer. Finally Clark turned to the Judge and said:

"I have answered the question, Judge: I can tell him what I believed at the time."

"Isn't it true," repeated Mr. Potter, after

another pause, "that when you saw seven cars marked Alexie."

"I dight say there were seven cara," interrupted Chark.

"Well, dight you act on the belief that the cars were to be delivered to the Ann Arbor road,"

"They were marked the same as some cars that are delivered to the C. J. & M."

Still holding his temper, Mr. Potter had the question re-read, and another long wait ensued, during which the witness played with his watch chain and rubbed his fingers nervously together, but declined to answer. Finally with a great effort he said:

"Well, you might naturally suppose they were meant for the Ann Arbor?"

"I have no way of believing," broke in the witness.

Tile

of every foreign make in rich enamel colorings, and patterns for Floors, Walls, Hearth, Facings, and Bathrooms.

Our new Factory with extensive facilities enables us to produce the finest class of work at greatly reduced cost. Foundry and Factory:

526, 528, and 530 West 25th St.

EASTER SPOONS

THEODORE A. KOHN & SON **JEWELERS** 56 WEST 23D STREET

Beath of Ernstus D. Webster. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Erastus Durning

Webster died here to-day. He was born in Aurora, N. V., in 1827, learned the printer's trade in the office of the Buffalo Express, and in 1849 established an anti-slavery newspaper at Springville, N. Y.

minutes Clark finally blurted out, with his voice trembiling:

"Well, I'll tell you why I would not pull Ann Arbor freight, I am pretty near to my grave now, and I can't go through the rest of my life a scab."

The lawyer had wen his point at last and was beginning to smile triumphantly, when the court room, which had been as still as death a minute before, began to buzz with subdued exciamations. Suddenly an adventurous man in the rear claused his hands our troops man in the rear claused his hands our In 1850 he founded the Omaha Republican, and in 1830 was chosen as the first delegate to represent Nebraska in a National Republican

represent Nebraska in a National Republican Convention. From 1891 to 1895 he served as private secretary to Secretary Seward, and in 1894 was sent on a secret mission, under a safe conduct, insida the Confederate lines in Georgia and Florida.

In 1895 he was appointed Consul at Bradford, England; in 1897 Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, in 1898 Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second district of New York, where he made a great fight against the bankers and brokers of Wall street, compelling them to pay the war tax on the capital employed in their business.

In 1873 he was appointed Superintendent of Immigration at Castle Garden by Gov. Dix, and in 1877 inspector of internal revenue by President Hayes. He was a delegate at large from Nebraska to the Minneapolis Covention of 1892. Between 1875 and and 1877 he was an editorial writer on the staff of the New York Times. making a disturbance will be ejected from the court room."

Silence reigned once more and the examination proceeded. The rest of the testimony secured from Clark was of the same nature as that which preceded the interruption.

The last witness called was William Butger. the engineer. He went through even a more tiresome examination than did Clark.

Mr. Green twisted and turned the unfortunate witness until the perspiration fairly poured off his face. Like Clark, he insisted that he had resigned or intended to resign bofore the order was read.

James Case testified in the same strain. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

Mr. Grossmith's Entertaluments. Mr. George Grossmith is to be seen and heard in two more of his uniquely interesting entertainments at Chickering Hall this weekentertainments at Chickering Hall this week—
the first to-day at 3 in the afternoon, and the
second on Saturday afternoon at the same
hour. To-day's programme is "Society Up to
Date," a musical sketch, and "Play Acting," a
humorous sketch on the drama. On Saturday
Mr. Grossmith will repeat his successes. "Is
Music a Failure?" "Homburg: or, Haunted
by the Mikado," and "Henry Irving and His
Little Dog."

Judge Newman Won't Try Defaulter Red

ATLANTA, March 22.-Judge Newman has declined to preside at the trial of Defaulter Redwine of the Gate City National Bank, because liedwine was almost a constant visitor at Judge Newman's house.

> Fell Dead Before He Could Kill. From the Memphia Append Avalanche.

Mustressnoro, March 18.—Anderson Arnold and James Byant, farmers of the Bradyville community, have been on unfriendly terms for some time, owing to Bryant's having been a witness against Arnold. The two met and became engaged in a fight. Arnold shot Bryant with a pistol, but no sooner had he done so than his foe grappled with him and hurled him to the ground. Bryant got possession of the pistol, and piacing it close to Arnold's forehead, tried to fire it, but the weapon failed to discharge. While he was bending over Arnold and trying again to shoot him Bryant fell dead.

A. M .- 12:05, electric light wire in Fulton Fish 3 set, no damage; 9:00, 225 East Ninety-third street,

Mrs. Sophia Wolf, damage \$20; 3:45, 222 West Twenty seventh street, John Farrel, damage \$300; 5:40, 10 seventi strest, John Farrel, damage \$300; 5:40, 100 sheaff street, damage \$40: 10:50, 130 Delancey street, bannet Danbe, damage \$225. P. M.—2:15, 322 Fearl street, George W. Galaway, damage \$600; 4:00, 30: West Nipetv-tourth a reet, rig-uel Martize, damage \$50: 4:30, 1,18 | Madison avenue, Delin Feelma, damage \$150; 0:10, 1:30 Division street, Hyman Woff, damage \$450; 0:30, 122 East 124th street, Daniel Foley, damage \$50.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The last day of the Fine Arts Society's Lean Exhibi-tion will be sunday, when the exhibition will be open from 1 to 6 F. M. Four-year-old Patrick Hartigan of 210 East Fiftieth street feli out of the rear window of the fifth story yea-terday and was killed. terday and was killed.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Mrz. Collis, and Assistant District
Attorney Weeks arrived yesterday from Havana on
the steamship Saratoga.

The twelfth anumal meeting of the International
Medical Missionary Society will be held this evening at
the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-night
street.

street.
The (Damber of Commerce committee on entertaining distinguished foreigners who may come to this country during the World's Fair has established its headquarters at the Hotel Waldorf.

country during the World's Fair has established its headquarters at the Hotel Waldorf.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Elizabeth Sloan and Jenuie Burns, the two women who were arrested on Tuesday in Siern Hros. for anophiting were arraigned. Mrs. Burns was held in \$1,000 bait and her companion was discharged.

Hernard Craven, aged 38, who lived at 223 Park row, was removed from the Chambers Street Hospital with typhus yesterday. Finank Wood, 47 years oid, who lived at 1:ti-tiansevoort street, died liast night at the Riverside Hospital from typhus fever.

The cases of the pool-room keepers who were arrested in this recent raids were to have been benri at the Jefferson Market Folice Court yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of Justice Grady, who is out of town, they were adjourned until April 3. The lammany Society of the Annexed District elected these officers art sight: Brand Sochem, Henry D. Purroy, Recording Sothe, John F. Dune, Corresponding Sothe, John F. Dune, Corresponding Sother, Franklin F. Duny, Transurer, Joseph Shea, Wiskinsk, Michael Huder; Sagamore, Harry Scofield.

Wiskinsie, Michael Rider, Sagamore, Harry Mcofield.

The remaining United States Supervisors, comprising these from the Twenty-first in the Thirtieth Assembly district, were paid by United States Aarshal Jacobus vesterday atternoon. Marshal Jacobus received \$20,000 from Washington to make the payment. The sneak thief who tried to steal a lot of silverware from the house of Henry Einstein of 44 West Fifty-third stream on Tuesday was Identified at Folice Headquarters yesterday as James Kievah, an exconvet, who has served a term for hurgary. In the Yorkville Police Court the prisoner was held yesterday in £5,000 bait.

Police Court the prisoner was held yesterday in 15,000 bail.
William B. Dubols of 24 State street, a lumber dealer, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and offered the bail of 57,600 required for Dr. Sais B. Chase, who is under indictment for mateslaughter in causing the death of Miss Margaret Manzone by majoractice. Mr. Dubols offered as security rome property in the Annexed District, but Bond Clerk Unger refused to accept the surety until the title to the property had been examined.

Incorporated to-day:

The American Automatic Stock Feeder Company of New York city, to menutasture automatic 400ck-feeding machines capital, 2ct, 00; directors, A. u. Conseley, B. C. H. Conseley, Biomideld, N. J.; Win, C. Feck, O. E. Ander, Brooklyn, and Henry New York City, A. Pelior Closk and Suit Company of New York City, Aprica, 204, Co. directors, J. A. Goldfield, Max Pelior, New York city, and John Kuhl, Astoria, L. I. Nichols, Luminer Company of New York city; capital, 25,000; directors, C. K. Nichols, Newark, N. J. A. Alchols, C. P. Vosburgh, New York city, and Isaac E. Allen, Bruoklyn. of every woman — health and strength. They're brought to you by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Take this medicine, and there's a safe and certain cure for all the chronic weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to the sex. It will build up, strengthen, and invigorate every "run-down" or delicate woman. It regulates and assists all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. WITHIN THE REACH ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Flower has signed:
Chapter 171. Assemblyman Graham's bill amending law relative to local improvements at Gravesend affecting the issue of bends and collection of ascessments.
Chapter 172. Authorizing the Oawego Agricultural Fair Association to mertrage its property for \$10,000.
Chapter 173. Amending the Factory inspection law generally, and providing for six additional male factory inspectors and two lemale.
Chapter 174. Amending charter of Port Jervis relative to the election of trustees. system.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, you can find no other remedy that's genranteed. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

So small is the chance of failure, with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remody, that its proprietors are willing to make this promise: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how had your case is, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."

Ex-Senator Eli Baulebury died year afternoon at his residence in Dover, D. et was born in Mispillion Hundred, near M y y Hope Bridge, Kent county, Del., on De 20, 1817, and was a brother of Chancellor Saulebury and also of Gov. Saulebury. In his early life he attended common and select schools? and took a course at Dickinson College in the years 1830 and 1841. Having a natural aptitude for the law, he had read while on his farm in Mispillion many books and acquired a large fund of legal knowledge before he entered



regularly upon its study, which he did with his younger brother, the Chancellor, who was

regularly upon its study, which he did with his younger brother, the Chancellor, who was then practising in Georgetown. When Ell was admitted to practise in 1857 he opened a law office in Dover. While a resident of Mispillion Hundred he had been elected in 1852 and 1854 a member of the Legislature. In 1864 he was one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention. He practised his profession in Dover with considerable success until the Legislature, in January. 1871, elected him to the United States Senato as a Pemocrat to succeed his brother, the late Chancellor Saulsbury. He was reflected in 1877 and 1883. While in the Senate he served on a number of important committees, being Chairman of several, including that of Privileges and Elections, when his party was in power and also under Republican rule. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1838, and has been prominent in its councils for years, holding a number of positions. Senator Saulsbury was a bachelor. He was the last survivor of five brothers. In the Forty-second Congress he offered an amendment to the Force bill, and in the same session made two speeches in opposition to the act. To enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and other purposes." He opposed military interference in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature in the Forty-third Congress, and moved an amendment to the Specie Payment bill.

The Rev. Albert van Puttkamer, a German of noble family, who was an officer in the Prus-

ment to the Specie Payment bill.

The Rev. Albert van Buttkamer, a German of noble family, who was an officer in the Frussian army before he became a clergyman, and, after becoming one served as Captain of artillery in the Federal army during the civil war, died on Tuesday in the Baptist Ministers' Home, in West Farme, at the age of EM. He was educated in the Military Institute of Berlin and entered the Foyal Guards. He served in the First Engineent Infantry of the Guards. He resigned in 1856, and soon alterward came to this country. He fell in with the was the first German to the baptized in the Baptist Church in this country. He began at once to do missionary work among his countrymen here, and was received into the Baptist ministry the following year. Hacrganized the First German Baptist Church of this city and the first in the country. The original adifice was at Stanton and Essex streets. The church is first in the country. The original adifice was at Stanton and Essex streets. The church is first in the control to the foot as chanlain, but soon became a Captain in the artillery service. After the battle of Chancellorsville he referred the ministry, and took charge of the church he had founded in Albuny. He subsequently ministered to other congregations in this State and Ohio. About nine years ago he visited his native country at a time when there was a reunion of the Yon Puttkamer family. In his absence the vast estates of the family in Pomerania, which included about fifty villages, and to which he was the heir, had been selzed by a kinsman, and he iound it impossible to out the usurper. He remained more than selventing to this ceutry, resumed his ciercal work. When he entered the Baptist Ministers' Home in West Farms there were about 275 German Baptist churches in the United States, all of which, directly or indirectly, owed their origin to him. When the person calling himself Robert von Puttkamer hought he recognized in the sick man a kinsman, but subsequently and typewriting, and finally, six years ag

fees eating up the rest.

William Lyman Fawcett, at one time financial editor of the Evening Post, died on Tuesday of cancer of the stomach at his home, 202 West 103d street. During the civil war he was employed by the Government as a steamboat cilot on the Mississippi River. He afterward went to Chicago and was a reporter for the Trionic and then for the Inter-Ocean. He cam. In New York in 1881, and a year later became financial editor of the Post, which plage he held until 1860. In 1887 he married Miss Frasse of this city, who, with one child, survives him.

Frasse of this city, who, with one child, survives him.

Marcus W. O'Donnel, map clerk in the Register's office for several years, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 157 East Forty-sixth street. He had been under the doctor's eare for two months, but appeared to be improving, and was able to attend to his duties on Tuesday. He retired in the evening in good spirits, and death came to him while nsleep. He was a member of the Tammany-Hall General Committee of the Nixteanth Assembly district. The tuneral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at his residence.

Capt. Patrick Quinn, one of the best known

to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at his residence.

Capt. Patrick Quinn, one of the best known officers of the Buffs'to police force, died yesterday of neuralgia of the heart. He was 39 years old and had been a policeman for sixteen years. His first service was during the rathway strikes of 1877, and he did good service in the seventh precinct during the switchmen's strike last August. He was appointed captain five years ago and assigned to command in the First precinct. He had many friends in New York and Chicago. A wife and seven children survive.

Capt. William Burns died yesterday at his home in Flizabethport, aged 80. For nearly forty years he was engaged in the coal carrying business, which involved his owning a number of canal boats. He was one of the pioneer members of St. Patrick's Church of Elizabethport.

William Brotherhead, aged 60 years, an au-

Elizabethport.

William Brotherhead, aged (2) years, an author of some note and the owner of one of the largest and most valuable collections of autographs, engraving, and prints in America, and also of a circulating library of 43,000 volumes, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Andrew Hagerman of New Urocht died on Tuesday in his 60th year. He had been the Republican leader in the town for a long time, and was chorister in the old Dutch Church and Superintendent of the Sunday school.

John Denison Wattles, aged 44 years, puband Superintendent of the Sunday school.

John Denison Wattles, aged 44 years, publisher of the Sunday School Times of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday at Sarasota, Pla, of tuberoular laryagitis. Bir, Wattles was born at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

Barnes h. Hagerman died yesterday at 507 Monroe street, Brooklyn, in his 65th year. He was a clothing merchant in this city for thirty years. He belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and most with the approval of the medical met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

> Killed a 50-year-old Cougar, From the Sultan City Journal.

Prom the Sulton Clay Journet.

On Feb. 26 a cougar made a visit to Simon Elwell's ranch at midday and killed all his geese, Mr. Flwell being from home. Mrs. Elwell saw the animal, but had no firearms, so the cougar made his trip in safety. On March 4 the animal visited the ranch of J. W. Mann and killed three of his geese. Mr. Mann informed his father. Mr. J. F. Mann, who took his famous dog Spet, and started to hunt for the despoiler of the positry yards of the neighborhood. Mr. Mann is an old-time hunter from Maine, and he was soon on a hot trail. Following it up, he found the marauder taking things easy on a bed of down which he had plucked from the goose he had breakfasted upon. The dog treed the animal, and Mr. Mann discovered that he was without gun of knife, hunting one of the most dangerous animals to be found in the forests of Washington. He called for help, and soon Mr. W. Langley came to the rescue with his Winchester rife. Mr. Langley opened fire, and after five shops were fired the cougar descended, reluctantly but rapidly. Judges of horses and hunters of cougars say the animal must have been fifty years old. He had only three teethelet in his venerable jaws, which probably accounts for his fondness for fat geese, and bothears had been frozen off close to his head. He measured eight feet four inches from tip to tip.

From the Richmond Dispatch. A short time ago an old negro was passing through the Second Market when his attention was drawn toward several piles of sea front as they lay on the nice marble table of a fishmonger. Walking up to the counter the darky placed his nose within an inch of the speckled beauties." as though testing their soundness through the medium of his olfactories.

soundness through the medium of his olfactories.

The keeper of the stand eyed him with considerable interest and contempt for his impertinence for half a minute, and in a tone of anger said:

"What in the d—l are you a-smellin' o' them fish for, you black ape?"

"I ain' smellin' o' de fees-sh, boss; I was jes' er axin' um a question."

"What did you ask'em, sir?"

"I jes' ax' un what's de news fum de sea."

What did they say?"

"Doy say dey doan' know, suh; dey ain' bia dar for more'n a mont', suh!"

Death of a Noted Bohemian Oats Man. From the Chicago Pal'y Inter-Ocean.

BATTLE CREVE, Mich., March 17.—Jay M. Oscutt, the widely known Michigan Bohemian onts schemer, is dead. Orcuit operated in the country from 18%; to 13%. The scheme was to sell lifty bushels of seed oats to fifteen farmers in each township at \$10 a bushel, taking one year 7 per cent. notes in payment, the sellers bonding themselves to sell double the quantity of crops at the same figures, keeping 25 per cent. It is estimated that the Bohemian oat scheme netted \$100,000 profit. Orcutt's share being about \$25,000. He was extravagant and spent his money as fast as received.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. John A. Markham, a convict in the Charlestown, Mass, State prison, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

The Hon, Matthew P. Deady, United States District Judge for tregon, is, dying. He is not expected to live twenty-four hours. Judge for tiregon, is dying. He is not expected to live twenty-four hours.

Warden Durston of Auborn prison says that he has not made up his mind to access the offer to go to Sing Sing, and will not decide the question until April.

The town meetings in Columbia county on Tuesday resulted in the election of 12 Republican Supervisors and 11 Democrats. The last Board stood 13 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

Alongo Spencer, Consul to Picton, Nova Scotis, has been stricken with paralysis at Canadoharis, where he is visiting his family. His recovery is improbable. He is overy 70 years of ago.

In the United States Court in Utica yesterday, William Meyers of Toy pleaded guilty to false registration, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Rensselser county just.

Myron Gardner, file years old, was drawn between the steel rollers of a paper machine in the mills of Howing A. C. Kandy Hill, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon and died from his injuries.

George Wicox, a painter, was lowering himself from the spire of the Congregational Church in Holyoks, Mass, yesteriay, The rope cave away and he fell seventy-five feet to the ground, He still lives, though death is expected today.

The family of Joseph Brown of Fort Edward, N. T. are afflicted with an timess that haftes the skill of the village physicians. I wo obliders have died and Mr. Brown and another child are alarmingly all. The symmotoms resemble those of bood poisoning and the illness is thought to have arisen from impure drinking water.

An unknown man was found dead between the Central and lelaw are and Lackawanna tacks in the yards near the deput in the posterday morning. He skull was fractured and his legs and arms broken. He was probably 40 years of age. His clothing was fairly good and his underclothing of fine texture. His pockets were supply, and the only means by which he could possibly be identified was the name "J. Rush, N. W. on his underclothing.

Woman's Influence.

Delicate women may exert much influence, but little in camparison with what it would be with abundant health.

The wife wants health that she may be the companion of her husband and her family.

Beware of dizziness, sudden faintness, irritability, backache, nervousness, extreme lassitude, depression, exhaustion, excitability, and sick headache.

These are sure indications of female weakness, some derangement of the uterus or womb: they are danger signals, which warn you to avoid a life of misery. Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg-

etable Compound goes to the root of the trouble, and drives disease from your body.

All druggists sell it.
Address in confidence,
Lydia E. Pinkham Med.
Co., Lydn, Mass. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

